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VOL. VI. NO. 53

five times, or loss First Insertion.

THE REMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

s published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings frice 83 per senum. Two copies for 85. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 20 copies for \$25.

New York Constitutional Convention.

SEVENTH DAY. On Framing Constitutions, and lending State Credits -- Many Views of a Subject -- Mr. Richmond of Genesce-Rules are Usefal-Fees and Salaries-Mr. Angel-Equal

ALBANY, Monday, June 8th, 1846. To the Editor of The Tribune :

SIR: The Convention was engaged to day in the further consideration of how best to divide, among suitable Standing Committees, the business of framing a Constitution for this great State; and, as goon as the Report of the Special Committee of Seventeen came from the Printer, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of all its Members. with Judge Ruggles in the Chair, to consider its Mr Jones explained, with reference to the pro-

posed Committee on the Judiciary, that the Select Committee intended that the questions, with regard to the system to be pursued, the election or appointment of Judicial officers, their duties, &c. should be in charge of that Committee. Mr. Brown was satisfied with this disposition, and would propose an Amendment, making it more clear. Mr. Richmond saw no one of the Resolutions

which clearly embraced the question of the powers exercised by the Legislature of lending the Credit of the State to Companies, Incorporations and individuals. He believed, as did many of the citizens, and many Members of the Convention, that the existing Constitution conferred no such authority on the Legislature as had been exercised in this respect, and he proposed that the subject of Loaning the Moneys or Credit of the State, whether to individuals or corporate bodies, be referred to a separate Standing Committee.

Mr. Simmons was of opinion that the second resolution, on the powers and duties of the Legislature, included Mr. Richmond's question, but might be subdivided. It was a new constitution that they were to frame, and a question for the Committee to consider was, whether the Legislature ought to have such and such powers-to define its authority, except as to the matter expressly excepted by the Committee, namely, public debt.

Mr. O'Conor would empower the Committee the third resolution to consider of the propriety of imposing an and what restrictions on the action of the Legislature, on making donations out of the public funds or leans on the credit of the State. amendments were, by Mr. Hawley, declared to be in his judgment, unnecessary, because the terms of the third resolution covered the whole ground, and were strictly correct and proper.

Other members spoke, and the most opposite opinions were offered, but although it is a privation to those who have happy homes, to be long detained from them, and although few men are more impatient than myself, under the infliction of tedious, anmeaning harangues, when delivered by vain, foolish prosers, yet I was truly gratified with the exhibition of skill, talent, ability and experience in dicated by the language and manner with which therefrom augur well of the Convention, and that new or loan credit to Corporations, &c. when the keystone is placed in the arch of the new Constitution, it will be deservedly acceptable to the

r. Brown thought that gentlemen would nov see that it was necessary to go into Committee of properly appointed. They had been sent there to prescribe the rights and duties of the agents of the people, perhaps for the next quarter of a century. ome thought that except where it was forbidden by an express prohibition, the Legislature had complete control in all cases, and might take the property of their fellow citizens, and bestow it upon, or lend it to, foreign powers, and to corporations and individuals. It was time that a separate committee were appointed to consider this. Mr. B. also proposed to strike out "constitution" where it occurred in the fifteen resolves, and insert "the business of the Convention."

As the framing of a Constitution is "the business of the Convention." and as its members are to consider what powers are hereafter to be conferred on the Legislature, and unrestricted, except by the powers parted with to the Federal Government, could not comprehend the necessity of several of the

They were well disposed of, however, having been sent to the printer, so that their bearings will be well understood, and the Delegates have time alwed to examine them.

Mr. Hoffman remarked that as the Executive and

Judiciary are to execute and administer the law, no very great difficulty would exist in defining their powers-but that our legislators have not merely performed legislative duties, but have taken the administrative department partly into their own hands. He wished it provided that the powers that might not be directly and specifically granted to the Legislature might remain with the people, and not that legislative power in the mass, and then begin to mike exceptions to and restrictions on it, to protect

Mr. Tilden proposed to amend the report of the Committee of 17 by providing for Standing Committees, and stating the specific duties they were to perform, without naming the Constitution in each

Mr. Stetson thought the resolutions fully compre hensive-they were partly legislative and partly constitutional. He had supposed that 'public debt' was analogous to loaning the public credit.

Mr. Richmond is, I believe, a Genesee farmer, and talks plain and to the point, farmer fashion.-There is no difficulty in hearing him, nor understanding what he wants to be at. I understand that past-his politics are said to be Whig, but I see tion or expediency, that convention must be its law. esolved that, although his constituents may give on the Constitution. away their own money in donations, no future Legisla- My Saturday's report, it appears, is missing. It cared but little whose amendment was adopted, so that it provided for a committee to stop what he

of legislative power, to which he seems disposed to give, for the future, a strict construction. Mr. Rhoades proposed two resolutions, by way of amendment to the 2d and 3d. They were ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBI

OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. BY GREELEY & McELRATH

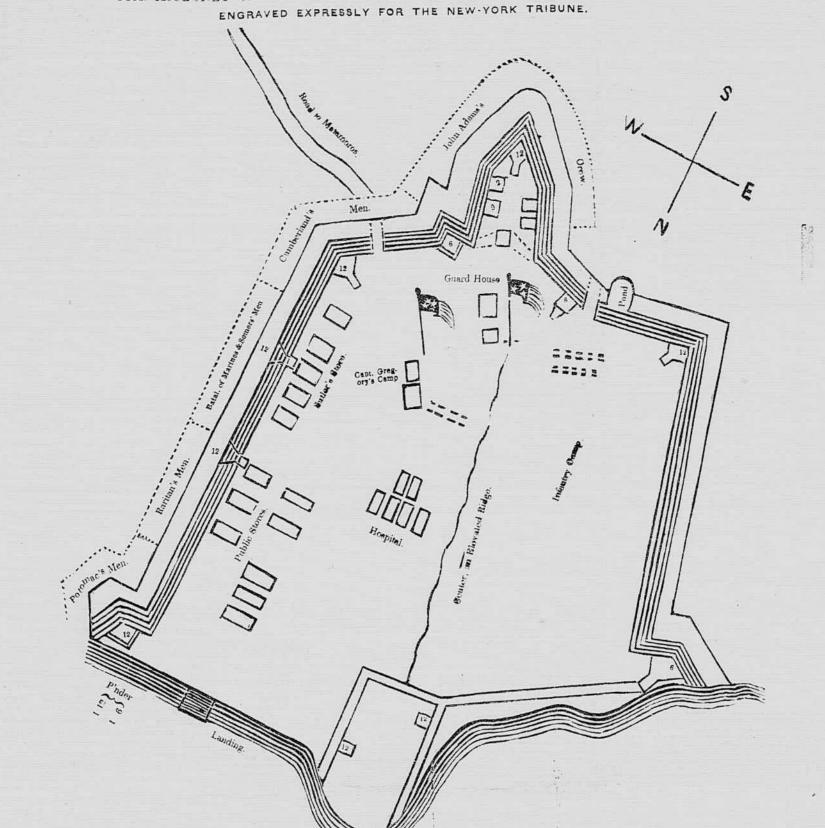
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1846.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 1605.

FORTIFIED CAMP AND DEPOT AT POINT ISABEL, TEXAS

NAVAL FORCE LANDED, 507 MEN, UNDER CAPT. GREGORY OF THE FRIGATE RARITAN, CAPT. AULICK OF THE POTOMAC. COM. McCLUNEY OF THE JOHN ADAMS. AND COM. INGRAHAM OF THE SOMERS.



doubting whether the Legislature had the power these opinions were conscientiously supported; and under the existing Constitution to appropriate moa new subject, and should be sent to a separate

Committee. In the morning, Mr. Strong rose to ask whether so, they should be enforced. Resolutions were the Whole, in order that the committees might be sent to the Clerk's desk without either a mover's or a seconder's name, and although 'the member from New York' might be named, that conveyed but lit

> tle information, for there were 16 of them. Mr. Taylor called for the consideration of his resolution, to have an established order for the business of each day, but Mr. Cambreleng appeared to think it unnecessary, and said that the Committee on Rules held it to be unadvisable. Mr. Hoffman had supposed that Jefferson's Manual was to guide the Convention in cases where no express rule had been adopted. Mr. Marvin remarked that the rule would embarrass members, and that none such bad been adopted in 1821 in the Convention. It was sent to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Taylor's rule would be a sort of check on hasty proceedings. Peter Sharpe, last Convention. (Stone's Report, p. 112,) told the following story of New-York Legislation: "In 1820, the inhabitants of Canandaigua petitioned to have that village in. an officer in the U. S. Squadron, and the information corporated; that bill passed under the eye of the representatives of that County (Ontario.) It went to the Senate and passed there. It was sent to the parture from Vera Cruz for Council of Revision, read, and agreed to there also. and thus became a law. One of the Members took the bill home to his constituents, and, strange to tell, a clause in it provided that the Trustees of the village should be impounded instead of their hogs!"

The more haste the less speed, sometimes. Mr. Kirkland's resolution, proposed on Saturday, was adopted, for a list of all the functionaries in this State who are appointed by the Governor alone, or, with the advice of the Senate. together with the amount of their fees, salaries and emoluments of evaluation of their fees, salaries and emoluments of evaluations. The secretarized Their control of their fees, salaries and emoluments of evaluations of evaluations of their fees, salaries and emoluments of evaluations of evaluations. ery kind, so far as that can be ascertained. That counter those of European monarchies.

fortunate man, very. Every body else, including ceived the inhabitants of the Rio Grande. fortunate man, very. Every body else, including President Tracy, has got a seat and a desk somewhere, but to the jolly Delegate for Allegany there have been two desks, two chairs, two cushions and two inkstands awarded. He can sit, loll, place his from sit appearances, that the war cannot last ever two or three months. chairs in the form of a sofa or Grecian couch, and take his ease on them. The boys bring him a double allowance of printed documents for each of his desks. This is right. Burke says that men have equal rights, but not to equal things, and I say that men have equal rights, but not to equal things, and I suppose when the French attacked the Castle, there were the paint of the pain he has been in the Legislature occasionally, in years it is so. If civil society be the offspring of conven-

very little of the partisan about him. He goes for The notion of representatives is modern; descendreform, for the rooting-out of corruption, be it where ing to us from the feudal system. When a people it may, and for measures that would make farmers choose representatives they part with so much of and every body else who likes fair dealing, prosper- their freedom. If, in New-York, we are bound by ous and happy. His manner is frank, resolute and the acts of our Representatives and cannot for sevedecisive, he is hale and hearty, rises when he has rai years, (and in many cases not at all,) reverse or any thing to say, speaks to the purpose, but very repeal what they may have done; and then only brief, and with more of terseness than some who are through other Representatives, surely the most acmore studious of their oratorical style. He appears curate definition of their powers should be grafted

are shall assume the power to do that for them, if was put on board the Columbia steamboat, and into doesn't cross the Rio Grande, forsooth! For what he can prevent it. I saw by his remarks that he her letter or post-office box, last Saturday evening.

took to be an improper and unnecessary assumption las understands that an express reached that city on Saturday afternoon, requesting Covernor WRIGHT, to direct the attendance of the Attorney General on the important trials now pending at Auburn. In compliance with this, Mr. VAN BUREN, who was absent at the residence of his Mr. Nicholas agreed with Mr. Richmond in started the same night for Auburn. father in Columbia County, was sent for, returned and

WAR ITEMS.

Bulletin Office, NEW-ORLEANS, June 1, 1846. Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin.

Dear Sir. The Cumberland frigste (flag ship).
Potomac frigate, and sloop of war John Adams, came into harbor yesterday from the Rio Grande. They have

The ports of Mexico are blockaded by the Rarian and Mississippi frigates, and the St. Mary's, Falmouth, Lawrence and Somers, sloops of war.

The prompt movement of Commodore Conner from Vera Cruz to the Brazos St. Iago, deserves commendation.—
On his arrival he rendered valuable assistance to the oper-

mand the Naval forces in the Gulf at this time. He is a prudent, skillful and brave officar, possessing at the same time the accomplishment of the gentleman and scholar.

Mr. J. J. SCHATZEL, the American Consul at Ma-Mr. J. J. SCHATZEL, the American Consul at Matamoros, and some other of our citizens residing there, had protested on the 30th April, against being expelled from that city. They had been forced by Gen. America, to leave for Victoria, without being allowed any reasonable time to settle their affairs. Gen. America pled to them on the 28th of the same month, stating that all that had been done was agreeably to the law of nations; but that they would be permitted to proceed to Tampico, there to leave for their native country. Their property was ordered, at the same time, to be duly protected.

[N. O. Times, lat tinst.]

From the Charleston News, June 5th. U. S. Ship Cumberland. The following letter was received in this city from

an officer in the U. S. Squarron, and the it contains can be fully relied upon:
U.S. Ship Cumberland, PESSACOLA, 20th May, 1846.
You will readily suppose the cause of our departure from Vera Cruz for the Rio Grande, where we have been since operating with the army. The Mexican

our original plans of warfare.

Divisions, therefore, of the squadron have been sent off, and before this, the enemy's ports are all blockaded I pity Mexico; the people seem to be so deluded. I was in the Burrits Expedition, the inhabitants of which

and other returns would have afforded De Tocqueville some strong confirmations of his opinion that
our State Governments are as much centralized as Taylor has been solicited by Arista for a cessathere was no lack of hurry when he received the reply In the division of seats, Mr. Angel has been a thing in his flight. Arista has been misled, and so de-

twenty-five guns of small calibre at the point of attack; they have now over two hundred pieces, thirteen mortars and Paixban guns in quantities, on new batteries at the same point; and one of our Engineer officers says, that if they were served well, no fleet could ever make Mexico may one day be joined to our des

tiny; but she would be an insufferable incumbrance to us now. Poor and miserable as she is, she has set the noble example of abolishing slavery, and we should take care that this terrible socures of our country do not cross the Rio Grande. To conquer Mexico would but show our folly and stamp us with disgrace. [N. Y. Jour. Com. One would hardly suppose that the same Editor

who writes the above has favored the Annexation and justifies the War. Take care that Slavery the Nueces or the Rio Grande but to carry Slavery? This same Christian Journal of Commerce thinks we had better take California down to 360 for the debt which Mexico owes us. O Mammon! We had better pay our citizens ourselves, and let Mexico alone. [Boston Chronotype.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Auburn, has accepted a call to this City from the Presbyterian Church in Chrystiest.

First.—We learn from the Provinence Journal that the Cotton Factory of Samuel Hopkins, in Exster, R. I., was struck by lightning Friday night, and destroyed with all its contents. The loss is estimated at \$6,000—it was insured at the £tna insurance Office for \$3,300.

Plans of the War.

The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Washing ton, from which we copy as follows:

modere variables to that is doubtful.

The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and, as soon sa breach is made, the Castle is to be stormed. It is said that, during the rainy season, which has now commenced and lasts four months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy or rather less noxious, than at the

Cruz is more healthy or rather less burlous, shall at the close of the rainy season.

There are many propositions talked of in reference to the route to be chosen for the army of invasion. This subject has been deeply considered by the Government, and, at the many consultations upon it, not only military men but private citizens have assisted.

Should the Castle of St. Juan d'Ullon be taken, the old Should the Castle of St. Juan d'Ullon be taken, the old Should the Castle of St. Juan d'Ullon be taken.

Should the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa be taken, the Old Spanish military road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico will be taken. This road passes through Jalapa and Perote. The distance is two hundred and seventy-nine miles. Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa is the Puerie el Nacional, or del Rey, which has such natural advantages, as a post, that a very small force there stationed can, it is said, defeat an army as numerous as that of Xerxes.—The whole road almost is commanded by mountain hights.

shorter, as well as more practicable. It lies along the val-ley De Maize, so called, and will furnish an abundance of

an invasion will take place by routes which some con Major General Taylor's by Monterey, 130 miles South-West of Matamoros. In September, probably, the three divisions of the army of invasion will concentrate at San Luis de Potoei—whence the army will march to the city of the Montezumas, a distance of three hundred miles.—

of the Montezumas, a distance of three hundred miles.—
This is a long and weary way, but it has some advantages.
This plan of invasion will make thorough work as it goes. It will give us possession of the country on the upper Rio Granda, and out off all communication between the North-Eastern provinces of Mexico and the capital.
Mr. Poinsett traveled on a mule from Tampico to Mexico in 12 days and 5 hours. The distance is 312 miles.
The statement which I made some days ago, that the Pacific equadron had orders to take possession of the ports and harbors of Californis is confirmed by a statement in the official paper. They are probably now in our possession and will remain so, unless we have war with Great Britain. We have accounts showing that with Great Britain. We have accounts showing that emigration to the Californias from the West is rapidly increasing.

to the Upper California, cooperating with the naval force, will protect and encourage emigration; and should the war continue one year, I look upon it as certain that California will have become so Americanized that popular sentiment will forbid its surrender to Mexico on any terms whatever, and that it will ultimately be made an integral portion of this Uplan. an integral portion of this Union.

francs to the firm of Meade & Brothers, in return for a set of their Daguerreotype views of Nisgara Falls and the surrounding scenery. The same firm, so says the Albany Citizen, contemplate sending sets of the views of Niagara to the Queen of England and the 'Autocrat of all the

The Albany Evening Journal now states that Lient. Lincoln, who was actively and prominently engaged in the battles of the Rio Grande, is the son of Ex-Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts. There is another Lient. Lincoln in the service, who is a native of Monroe

Hos. John Young .- The Albany Evening Journal says that letters have been received in that City which give a more favorable account of Mr. Young's health than that which first obtained currency. This en courages us to hope for his speedy recovery.

FIRE.-A fire broke out on Saturday night at else has the American army crossed the Sabine or buildings, a few rods South of the Grand-st. Canal bridge, buildings, a few rods South of the Grand-St. Canal Bridge, and was not suppressed till five of them were consumed, or nearly so. The origin of the fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. The Telegraphic wires which ran along by the buildings burned, were severed for a short distance. The line will, however, be again connected forthwith. [New-Haven Herald.

FIRE.-We learn from the Providence Journal The fire-works on the Fourth of July on

New-Hampshire-Politics, Legislature, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H. June 7, 1846. The Cumberland frigate (flag ship), mas frigate, and aloop of war John Adams, came for supplies, and will sall again immediately for the of Mexico.

In given the Richard of the Richard of the Speaker o the Committee on the Judiciary, and from such able minds the laws of the State will receive whatever modification they require without endangering the respect they should ever inspire through precipirespect they should ever inspire through precipitancy of action or chimerical views. Col. Cutter of Portsmouth, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post for which his services in the "tented field" eminently qualify him. Prof. Haddock, of Hanover. Chairman of the Committee on Education—subject to which he has devoted much attention and made familiar and popular to the citizens of the State. Mr. Fogg, who has composed during the campaign the pronunciamentos of the "Independents," was placed at the head of the Special Committee on the Annexation of Toxas, and from him may be expected a lucid and strong argument against the iniquity of the means by which that measure was consummated. Other Committees have also able heads.

The Whice in caucus vesterday agreed to elect

The Whigs in caucus vesterday agreed to elect JOHN P. HALE U. S. Senator for the long term. On Tuesday, therefore, at 12 M. he will be elected, to the great discomfiture of the Radicals. Mr. Hale, well aware that Southern Slavery and Free Trade are identical-Free Labor being the only kind that requires Protection—cannot, consistently with his principles, act with the enemies of the Tariff. We can, principles, act with the enemies of the Tariff. We can, therefore, hope that he will favor this great safeguard of our domestic prosperity. He entertains views in regard to our Foreign Relations, so far as they affect the Oregon and Mexican questions, in cansonance with those of the greatest and best men of our country: nor have we apprehensions that he will belie the confidence that is to be reposed in him by the INDEPENDENT electors of New-Hampenire, and pursue a course in opposition to their loudly expressed wishes.

It is probable that Gen. Wilson will take command of the Regiment to be called out by the Governor

of the Regiment to be called out by the Governor in obedience to the requisition of the General Gov-ernment. A better selection could not be made.— The General has the entire confidence and attach-The General has the entire confidence and attachment of the militia of the State, from whose ranks must be chosen the soldiers required. He is a man of much military capacity: Is brave and experienced, and would command in danger and in combat the respect and unhesitating obedience of all his sub-ridinates. He is ready for any position to which his country calls him. Like Sir William of Deloraine (in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel) he is "good at need."

To-morrow two Councillors will be selected to supply vacancies unfilled by the people. Their election will complete the Domestic Government;

will complete the Domestic Government and the wheels of Government, it may be safely pro dicted, will roll with greater ease and safety than ever. Of such a Legislature and of such an Executive, New-Hampshire has not boasted for years.

The glorious tidings of the election of a Whig

Governor has called more persons to Concord by hundreds and thousands than ever before on the induction of a Governor. Joy enlivens every coun-tenance, hope gladdens every heart. Even the Radicals themselves profess satisfaction in the change, and ac-knowledge it was time for a revolution in State Politics. I have no doubt they will see cause for their assumed or Inare no southerly will see cause for their assumed or sincere rejoicing in the passage of sound laws and in the restoration of the morals of policy—both of which, alas! the Granius State has been ignorant of a few years. In the course of the week a true Representative of New-Hampshire will be sent to Washington to

take the place in the Senate of the United States of who has already overrun his days of grace, and will come back protested.
Yours, &c. A PILGRIM AT PENACOOK.

An Adjustment Coming. Correspondence Commercial Advertiser. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8

I can no longer resist the conclusion, after what I have heard to-day, that Mr. Pakenham is about to make such an overture for the adjustment of the Oregon question as will ensure the submission of a I have always distrusted rumors of the sort. But

member of the Cabinet declared to day to a friend of mine, that the question was about to be settled. Mr. Pakenham had a preliminary interview with The most sagacious men of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps say that the matter is about to be tled. Mr. Pakenham, of course, says nothing it; and Mr. Buchanan is proverbially discreet

Great Fire at Saratoga Springs.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 8, 1846.
A fire broke out this morning, about day break, in the brick building nearly opposite the United States Hotel, and adjoining the place where the Great Fire in the Fall of 1844 was stopped; and in treat r ire in the Fail of 1844 was stopped; and in two hours it had swept through the extensive block of wootlen buildings South to the Patnam Building, which being of brick, with tin roof, stopped it.—

The buildings were mostly occupied as stores—only three families being burned out. There were six buildings containing nine stores, owned and occupied as follows:

DYSPEPSIA.

First building owned by Joseph Wescott, building in-sured in the Æma Co. of Hartford, \$1500; first floor oc-cupted by Hall & Coleman as a boot and shoe store, and L. J. Hibbard as a hat store; Hall & Coleman saved L. J. Hilloard as a first store; Hall & Coleman saved nearly all, they suppose they have lost about \$150; Mr. Vibbard saved only his books and papers, he loses about \$1600 or \$1800, he was insured \$500 in the Hartford Conn. Co. The second floor was used as a law office by H. Carpenter, Esq. and C. F. Paul as printing office of the Carpenter, Esq. and C. F. Paul as printing office of the Carpenter of the control of the cont

Detent Riedicines.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PROPERTY OF THE REMOVAL PROPERTY OF THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE PERMANENT CURL OF THE PERMANENT CUR

The following testimonisi to the value of the Sarasparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 78 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the Information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have need your Sarasparilla, I have not the least doubt but that its a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and athough its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are afficied by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its su-

become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Droggists, 108 Fulton at cor. of William, New-York.

Sold also at 273 Boad way and 7E-set Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Fric-St per boulds. Six bottles for five dollars.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sanda's Sarsaparills that has been and is cons'antly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sanda's Sarsaparille, and take no other. ask for Sand's Sarsaparille, and take no other.

N. B. To the poor it is freely given, on their bringing a certificate of need from the Minister, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, where they reside

GREEN MOUNTAIN

VEGETABLE GINTMENT.

A MONG the diseases to which this important Ointment is
glanduar are the following: Sore Taront, Bronchitts,
Glanduar Swellings, Erystpents Shingles, Felone, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Swelled and Broxen Breasts, Sore Nipples, Fever Sores. Milkleg Sores, Rheumatten, Gout, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles,
Scroulous Sores, Burns, Scalds, Brulses, and fresh cut
Wounds.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

Scroutous Sores, Surns, Scalis, Brises, and fresh cut Wounds.

Fowerful and pervading as this Cintment is, addressing itself to so many and so formidable diseases, it is only to be applied agreeable to directions to satisfy the most serupulous that tits an important remedy for all the purposes set forth. The obvious reason of its power and efficacy in someny and so formidable diseases is, in its sourceign petrney to reduce and subdue Inflammation, which is the exciting and permanet cause. This removed, the functions of nature resume a healthy action, and a speedy cure is the result. This Oniment is purely vegetable, and although powerful, yet mild in its operations, commencing a soothing influence wherever applied. It may be administered with perfect safety in soy stage of health, from the infant to the most aged person. It will retain its efficacy in all climates, and any period of time unimpaired. Every family and the crews of slips should be furnished with this Ontment.

Good, competent and responsible agents are wanted for each and every State in the Union, to whom liberal terms will be given. None need apply without the most satisfactory references.

All applications for agencies or the Cintment may be addressed to the subscribers at their depot, No. 38 Cortlander, Now York ARMSTRONG S. SIIRD. PROGRAMS.

New.York.

ARMSTRONG & BURD.

My00 lineed:

AGENCY FOR VAUGHN'S Veycambe LittonActionic Mixture is 132 Nassau, opposite Cinton Hall,
New.York, only place in the city where it can be bought.

The great reputation this article now has through the northern section of the United States has induced the proprietor
to establish a Depot at the shove location, and desiers or
consumers will find it always on hand, ready to forward to
any part of the country. Pampheta containing testimony of
cures in Dropsy, Gravel, diseases of the Urinary Organs,
kidneys, liver &c. female compaints, weakness of the system, diseases of the Lungs, Consumption, Piles, Jaundice,
Scrofnis, Sait Rheum, &c. &c. will be furnished of a character too respectable to be questioned or doubted, and in
this city the proprietor has the literty to use the name of the
Rev. C. Sparry, of 132 Narssu-st. who will state what ne
anows of the effect of this medicine to dropsy and gravel.

The peculiar character of the medicine will show average. dressed to the subscribers at their depot, No. 38 Corusnd-s New.York. ARMSTRONG & HURD. my10 Imeed Rev. C. Sparry, of 132 Nassau-st. who will state what he anows of the effect of this medicine to drops and gravel.—
The peculiar character of the medicine will show itself in the use of a 30 oz bottle, in any case, and often in the use of the 12 oz bottle. The singular effect produced by the use of the article—its certainty in relieving all cases, and radically curing une in twelve is explained in the pamphies, which the public and all interested will please call and get gratis at 132 Nassau opposite Cilaton Hall. Only Agency in the city. Price of 12 oz bottle, \$1, 30 oz do \$2. Discount to dealers.

my8 3meodMW&S

DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY—an internal remedy, is or bind. Sold at 121 Polton—it. 2011/slon—it. and by the Proprietor, a regularly educated Physician of twenty years' experience, confined to an office practice, where Piles and Edward Physician of twenty the serior perfects, and the proprietor of the processed by the processed by the processed by the processed by the proprietor of the processed by the processed

THOMPSON'S PREMIUM TRUSS, sold by J. R. Benjamin, 13 Beekman-st is the best the world affords. Pressure graduated from 1 to 50 lbs. without a back pad, which does so much injury to the spine. Six days trial given and if no perfectly satisfactory, money returned.

TO PLUMBERS—The undersigned is now prepared to supply the trade with his Patent Hose on liberal terms, HORACE H. DAY, 23 Cortland-st. my20

Datent Aledicines.

SPRING MEDICINE. DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA—This Extract is put up in quart bottles. It is six times chapper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without semiting, purgng, sickening or debilitating the patient, and is particularly adapted for a Spring Medicine. The great beauty and su-periority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is used successfully in the removal and permanent curv of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habi

of the system. We have received within the last four years, at our differ ent agencies, more than FIVE THOUSAND certificates of cures performed, nearly one-half of which were of cases that have been pronounced incurable. We have the testimonials of Physicians, Clergymen and Statesmen, extolling its viriues.

A great number of physicians of New-York and Brooklyn prescribe it to their pa lents with perfect success and satis

tention.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digosition, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively curreceivery case of Dyspepsia, however severe, or chronic. If any doubt this assertion, we invite them to read the following indisputable testimony of centimen of the highest respectability. If these are not entirely satisfactory, we would be happy to give other reference to some of the first families in the city, who have used in with periods success in this and other distressing diseases.

b. J. Hibbard as a nat store; Hall & Colema saved nearly all, they suppose they have lost about \$150.0 or \$150.0 he was insured \$500 in the Hardon by H. Carpenter, Equand C. F. Paul as printing office of the Saratoga Sentine; nothing was award on this food. The printing office was insured \$500 in the Protection Insurance Co. of Hardon'd, loss probably \$140. The third story was occupied by M.L. Hulburt as a saddle and harness shop, eretyting fost.

The second building was owned and occupied by J. B. Ricard a restorateur, loss shoott \$5000, insured \$500 in the Ætna of Hartford.

The third was owned by Mr. Thomas McDonnell and occupied by McDonnell & Bennett as a greery story. They were insured \$52.00 in the Ætna of Hartford.

M. Mafert as a dry goods store, Mr. Hydre was insured on building \$1,000, viz: \$500 cach in Seratoga and Renssellaer Co. Mutthals; Mr. Kelleg insured \$1,000 cach in \$3 are a stored to the Markey of Methods of the West Store below and show as a steeling building and the Hartford Co. which will cover his loss probably; Mr. Mabet insured in L. Co. Loss mostly damage from removing goods.

The abolism store mestly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Lodge. Mr. Comsteck was insured in the National, of New-York, \$500. The goods in store mostly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Lodge. Mr. Comsteck was insured in the National, of New-York, \$500. The goods in store mostly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Lodge. Mr. Comsteck was insured in the National, of New-York, \$500. The goods in store mostly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Lodge. Mr. Comstead was insured in the National, of New-York, \$500. The goods in store mostly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Lodge. Mr. Comstead was insured in the National of New-York, \$500. The goods in store mostly premovel, as was the furniture of Miss Reed and the Old Fellows Conditional to the North State of the National

Thomas Smith, printer, 162 Massau-st 3d story, cured of a

Thomas Smith, printer, 162 Nassau-st. 3d story, cured of a long standing and aggravated case of piles.

James P. Nielson, Harlem, was afficted with the bleeding piles for seven years, was entirely relieved by using this remedy. His daughter of Erystpelas, and general female derangement.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Mrs. Conquest, 137 Broome-st. cured of nervous debility and a variety of complaints. This lady was so severely afficted that part of the time she was unable to sleep, or even converse with her friends.

SMALL POX.

A. N. Chapin, Agent for William Taylor, Astor House-

A. N. Chapin, Agent for William Taylor, Astor HouseDaughter had the Small Pox very severely—he gave her
this Sarsapartila—it drove it out and dried it up directly,
and left her without any scars. Mr. C. Informs us that
friend of his residing in Jersey City, was sick with the
Small Pox, and he advised him to use it; he done so with
perfect success, and has no scars. What is most singular in
these two cases is, the families used this Sarspartile, and all
escaped the disease. From a variety of other case, that have
been reported, we believe that by cleaning the blood with
this Extract, it renders the person asfe against this or the
Erystpolas, which diseases are very prevalent and fatal at
the present time in all of the large cities.

GREAT MEDICINE FOR FAMILIES.

the present time in all of the large cities.

GREAT MEDICINE FOR FAMILIES.

Dr. Townsend's Sarasparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhe, or whites, obstructed or difficult mentruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system, no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or

accident.

The Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lastitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of early under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause

nervelessions of the female frame, which is the great cause of herrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afficied, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Soveral cases when families have been reported to us. Soveral cases when families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with hosliny offspring.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pein and a sensation of bearing down, failing of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such diseases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave mo—in a hort period it removed her complaints and reatored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommend it to the public.

it, and recommend it to the public.
M. D. MOORE, cor. Grand and Lydius-et.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1842.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1843.

Coxsackie, Sept. 23, 1845.

Dr. Townsend—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaperilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated, with my permission, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try, with initie or no faith—and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged ser revious.

I subscribe myself your most one.

S. S. JAMESON.

rally inrogated.

Canadas.

None genuine except put in the large square bottles.

None genuine except put in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signs, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signs are of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown in the middle lawtif W&S.

mre of 8. F. TOWNSERM, and mall lower Was glass.

ORARY'S AMBBEINE OREAM.

THIS SUPERIOR COMPOUND is prepaint expressly for the use of the ladies, and is designed to becausify the skin and give a clear complexion. It has given very general satisfaction in Boston, Lowell, Providence and many other Exacter actives. And the proprietor has been greatly encouraged by the increasing demand for the article in many other sections of the country where it has been but recently introduced.

th injury to the spine. Six days

this projective and second seco